(2) On receipt of such application, the registering authority shall—

if the application is not in the prescribed form or does not contain any of the prescribed particulars, return the applicaton to the applicant.

if the application is in the prescribed form and contains the prescribed particulars. Inform the applicant that he is eligible for the grant of the certificate applied for and after giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard, determine, under sub-section (3) the amount of the security which the applicant shall furnish.

The registering authority shall, for securing the due performance of the terms and conditions of the certificate proposed to be issued by it under sub-section (2) to an applicant and for securing compliance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made there under and for meeting expenses which may have to be incurred in the even of the repatriation to India or any of the emigrants who may be recruited by the Applicant determine, in according in any case less than one lakh of rupees which shall be furnished by the applicant.

If an applicant furnishes in the prescribed manner, the amount of security determined udner sub-section (3) within a period of one month from the date on which the registering authority required him to furnish such security, he shall be issued the certificate applied for by him together with an emdorsement thereon to the effect that the security required has been furnished by him.

If an applicant fails to furnish the security required to be furnished by him within the period specified in sub-section (4) his application shall be deemed to have been rejected by the registering authority on the date of expiry of that period.

Further, under the provisions of Section 38 of the Emigration Act, The Central Government has issued directions that the Protector General of Emigrants shall not issue Registraton certificate under Section 11 of the Emigration Act, 1983, without satisfying himself that the applicant is capable of due discharge of his duties under the Act, upon personal hearing and consideration of such other material as he deems relevant. In pursuance of this, the Protector General of Emigrants takes personal interview of the applicant to assess the suitability of the applicant for registration as a recruiting agent.

Minimum wages to Urban *vis-a-vis* rural civil workers

1351. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

the details of minimum wages paid to urban civil workers, State-wise;

the similar details for rural areas, State-wise;

when was the last revision carried out;

what is the difference in between State Minimum Wages and CPWD wages; and

how many cases were filed for violations by employers, Public Sector Corporations etc., during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) On the basis of the latest information available, a statement giving the minimum wages of construction workers, who represent civil workers, fixed by appropriate Governments in Central and State Spheres, which are equally applicable in urban and rural areas, is enclosed as Statement *(See* below).

The appropriate Governments revise minimum wages from time to time as per the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Those adopting Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) system, as mentioned in the statement referred to above, revise VDA component twice a year effective from 1st April and 1st October, taking in to account the rise in Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers.

Since the Central Civil Services (Classifications, Control and Appeal) Rules have been made applicable to the Work-charged establishment of CPWD, all employees of CPWD are therefore placed under pay-scales, recommended by the Central Pay Commission. The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are hence not applicable for CPWD.

However, for workers engaged on daily basis by CPWD, the minimum wage rates as fixed in the Central Sphere for Construction Workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, are applicable.

(e) The number of prosecution cases filed for violation by employers in Central Sphere during 2004-05,2005-06 and 2006-07 are reported to be 6267,4620 and 5692 respectively.

State/UT wise details of Minimum wages to urban vis-a-vis rural civil workers.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Minimum wages per day (in Rs.)
1	2	3
	Central Sphere*	**72.24**
	States/Union Territories	
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	117.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.00
3.	Assam*	76.35
4.	Bihar*	81.00
5.	Chhattisgarh*	100.00
6.	Goa	103.00
7.	Gujarat*	102.50
8.	Haryana*	135.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00
10.	Jharkhand*	73.00
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	66.00
12.	Karnataka*	96.27
13.	Kerala*	166.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	93.11

*Appropriate Governments which have adopted the system of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA)

1	2		3
15.	Maharashtra*		185.92
16.	Manipur*		72.40
17.	Meghalaya*		70.00
18.	Mizoram		91.00
19.	Nagaland		66.00
20.	Orissa*		70.00
21.	Punjab*		96.90
22.	Rajasthan*		73.00
23.	Sikkim		85.00
24.	Tamil Nadu*		138.60
25.	Tripura*		61.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh*		111.49
27.	Uttaranchal*		104.19
28.	West Bengal*		98.71
29.	A & N Islands	Andaman	130.00
		Nicobar	139.00
30.	Chandigarh*		131.79
31.	Dadra & Nagar	Haveli*	99.80
32.	Daman & Diu*		87.00
33.	Delhi*		135.25
34.	Lakshadweep*		71.90
35.	Puducherry		120.00

•Appropriate Governments which have adopted the system of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA).

Creation of NAFUS

1352. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

whether the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector has informed that 77 per cent of the unorganized workers are living in abysmal conditions and under poverty;

whether this Commission also suggested the creation of the National Fund for Unorganized Sector (NAFUS); and

if so, the details of decisions and actions proposed by Government to save such huge percentage of unorganized population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) As per the Report given by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS), at the end of 2004-05, about 836 million or 77% of the population were living below Rs. 20/- per day. However, the poverty figures